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**THE INDIAN'S FAREWELL.**  
Here dwell my tribe; these wooded hills,  
These grassy plains were ours,  
This forest, with its fruits and game,  
Its rivulets and flowers.  
'Twill fall—before the white man's stroke,  
Like my own banished race,  
Nor tree, nor stone, be left to mark  
Our home or burial place.  
The rifle, where the arrow of  
The hunter whistled, rings,  
Where by the wood his dwelling stood,  
The grass untrodden springs;  
Beneath his hearth-stone breeds the snake,  
And weeds about it grow,  
And from his grave the bones are raked  
And scattered by the plough.  
A free born race beside me grew,  
Brave sons they were and tall—  
I saw them by the white man's stroke,  
Like trees in blossom fall.  
And here a withered oak, I stand,  
Whose leaf has long been shed,  
That, though it feebly battle with  
The wind, at heart is dead.  
Cold are our hearth-stones, desolate;  
Their smoke has passed away—  
Moss-grown they moulder by the lake,  
Where quenched their brands decay.  
But let us go to wilds untamed  
The wolf and panther see:  
The white man's home is for the slave,  
The red man's for the free.

**A DESERTED CITY.**  
We take the following description of the wonderful and long deserted city of Petra, from our countryman Stevens' Travels in the East: It is in the valley of Edom (of the Israelites,) near the Dead Sea, and was visited by Mr S. in 1835.  
This ancient and extraordinary city is situated within a neutral amphitheatre of two or three miles in circumference, encompassed on all sides by rugged mountains five or six hundred feet in height.—The whole of this area is now a waste of ruins, dwelling houses, palaces, temples, and triumphal arches, all prostrate together in undistinguishable confusion. The sides of the mountain are cut smooth, in a perpendicular direction, and filled with long and continued ranges of dwelling houses, temples, tombs, excavated with vast labor out of solid rock; and while their summits present nature in her wildest and most savage form, their bases are adorned with all the beauty of architecture and art, with columns, and porticoes, and pediments, and ranges of corridors, enduring as the mountains out of which they are hewn, and fresh, as if the work a generation not yet gone by.  
Nothing can be finer than the immense rampart which encloses the city.—Strong, firm and immovable as nature itself, it seems to deride the walls of cities, and the puny fortifications of skillful engineers.  
The only access is by clambering over this wall of stone, practicable only in one place, and by an entrance the most extraordinary that nature, in her wildest freaks has ever framed. The loftiest portals ever raised by the hands of man, the proudest monuments of architectural skill and daring, sink into insignificance by the comparison. It is perhaps, the most wonderful object in the ruins of the city to which it forms the entrance.—Burkhardt had been accosted, immediately upon his entry, by a large party of Bedouins, and had been suffered to remain, but a very short time. I expected a scene of some kind; but at the entrance of the city there was not a creature to dispute our passage; its portals were wide open, and we passed along the stream down into the area, and still no man came to oppose us. We moved to the extreme end of the area; and when in the act of dismounting at the foot of the rock on which stood the temple that had constantly faced us, we saw one solitary Arab struggling along without any apparent object, a mere wonderer among the ruins; and it is not an uninteresting fact that this poor Bedouin was the only living being we saw in the desolate city of Petra. After gazing at us for a few moments from a distance, he came towards us, and in a few moments was sitting down to pipes and coffee with my companions.  
Among the ruins is a circular theatre, cut of the solid rock, containing 33 rows of seats, and capable of holding 3000 people. Although the front pillars have fallen, yet the whole theatre, says Mr Stevens, is in such a state of preservation that "if the tenants of the tombs around could once more rise into they might take their places on the seats." "Where," he exclaims, "are ye, inhabitants of this desolate city? ye, who once sat in this theatre, the young men, the beautiful and brave; who led in your riches and power, and there was no grave! where are ye

now? Even the very tombs, whose open doors are stretching away in long ranges before the eyes of the wondering traveller cannot reveal your doom. Your dry bones are gone. The robber has invaded your graves, and your very ashes have been swept to make room for the wandering Arab of the desert."  
No description without the aid of the plates, can give an adequate conception of the ruins of this wonderful city. Sufficient may be gathered from the preceding account, to convince every reader, that Petra was once a populous, wealthy and luxurious city, adorned with temples, arches and theatres; and that it was for a thousand years utterly forgotten, and that it is now destitute of a single inhabitant.  
The most interesting and important consideration connected with the city is, that its ruin a distinct fulfilment of the ancient prophecies, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Amos, Joel, Obediah and Malachi, have announced the desolation of Edom, and some of them in language, which most graphically describes the situation of Petra, "in the clefts of the rocks," and in "the height of the hill."—Mr Stevens says: "Amid all the terrible denunciations against the land of Idumea, 'her citizens and the inhabitants thereof,' this proud city among the rocks 'doubtless for its extraordinary sins, was always marked as a subject of extraordinary vengeance. 'I have sworn by myself, saith the Lord, that Bozrah (the strong or fortified city) shall become a desolation, a reproach, and a waste and a curse, and all the cities thereof shall be perpetual waste. Lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and despised among men. Thy terriblest hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hills; thou shalt be made like the high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence saith the Lord." "They shall call the nobles thereof to the kingdom, but none shall be there, and all her princes shall be nothing; and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof, and it shall be a habitation for dragons and a court for owls."  
I would that the skeptic could stand as I did, among the ruins of this city among the rocks, and there open the sacred book and read the words of the inspired penmen, written when this desolate place was one of the greatest cities in the world.

\*Jer. 40: 13, 16. Isaiah 35: 14, 15.  
**MANNERS IN MISSOURI.**  
A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State was last year pursued by some wags of this neighborhood, that if he did not reach the state house at ten o'clock on the day of assembly, he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted with hunting frock, rifle, and bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the state house, where he hitched his nag.—A crowd were in the chamber of the lower house on the ground floor, walking about with hats on, smoking cigars. These he passed, ran up stairs to the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out—  
"Strangers, whars the man what sworns me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials.  
"Walk this way," said the clerk, who was the same moment igniting a real Principle, and he was sworn without inquiry.  
When the teller came to count noses, he found there was one Senator too many present. The mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman informed that he did not belong there.  
"Fool who with your corn bread!" he roared. "You can't flunk this child no how you can fix it. I'm elected to this here legislature, and I'll go agin all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of you oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word and I'll light upon you like nigger on a wood chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two-legged animal, hop on just as soon as you like—though I'm from the back country, I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."  
After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle saying—"Come here, old Suke, and stand by me!" at the same time presenting it to the chairman, who however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man was pursued that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun across his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked—  
"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon, if I did't think that ar lower room was the groggery may I be shot?"—Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.  
**WESTERN NAVIGATION.**—In the list of appropriations, made at the late session of Congress for the improvements of harbors, rivers, &c. are the following items:  
For the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, below Nashville, - - - - - \$20,000  
For the Ohio river, below the falls and Pittsburgh, - - - - - 50,000  
For the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville and New Orleans, - - - - - 70,000  
For the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio, and of the Missouri river, - - - - - 20,000  
**THE MEAN THE MOST OSTENTATIOUS.**  
Pope says it is with narrow souled people as with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

**POSITION AND PROSPECT OF THE WHIGS.**  
We have observed that the two great divisions of party in this country are and must continue to be Whigs and Tories,—but that of either party there were squads and sub-divisions, rallying under different banners. We are of opinion, however, that the contest will be ultimately between two candidates, Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun, as the representatives of the Tories, and Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay or General Harrison, as the representatives of the Whigs. The discipline of the administration party is such, that one of its candidates will doubtless withdraw, in season to leave an open field to his successful rival. That such will be the case with the Whig candidates, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt; for with such vast interests at stake, with such glorious hopes for the country and the Constitution dependant on the issue of the struggle, we cannot even fear that any portion of the Whig party will be so false to the cause, as to suffer predilections for men to triumph over the attachments to the Republic.  
The present position of the Whigs is one of undoubted, and if properly maintained, of invincible strength. They are in a majority, sufficiently demonstrated, of 120,000 voters. Three-fourths of the Governors and Legislatures of the States are Whig. With the exception of New Hampshire, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Missouri and South Carolina, they are every where in a strong majority—a majority that nothing but folly and madness on their part can shake. On all great questions now agitating the country, they are on the popular side. Their principles and their party are the democratic principles and the democratic party of the day. The men in power have grown insolent and arbitrary from the long possession of office; and for the retention of their ill-worn and abused authority have been driven into the obstinate advocacy of the most odious measures. They have gone to the people with those measures, and urged them with all the seduction of patronage, and all the intimidation of power, but the people have every where rejected them. Still with that fatal madness which clings to those whom the gods would destroy, they have adhered to their thrice-repudiated, and thrice-condemned doctrines, and have menaced the people and their representatives that in "in spite of all lamentations," these doctrines shall regulate the policy of the Government, and on them shall be based the law of the land.  
The Tories have lost power from their detected hypocrisy and exposed frauds.—With the promise of economy, they have trebled our annual expenditures. With the profession of Democracy, they have shorn the people of all power, have degraded and defied their representatives, and have ventured upon a proposition, for its audacity and profligacy without a parallel in our history, to do away with all legislative guardianship of the public money, and to place our entire revenue at the absolute, unrestricted, uncontrolled disposal of the President. When General Jackson seized upon the public treasure, and held it without legal authority, he had the grace to pretend a reluctance to wear the responsibility, and besought the Legislature to re-assume their legitimate control of the Treasury. What he had done had been in a jealous regard of popular liberty, and he was afterwards only solicitous to restore the money to such depositaries as might be selected and regulated by law. But not so with Mr. Van Buren. He solicits the responsibility which General Jackson pretended to deprecate. He is for a legalized union of the purse and the sword—an union that no free people ever permitted, and that no people ever can admit without becoming the slaves of arbitrary power.—New York Courier and Enquirer.  
**CHEAP POSTAGE.**  
The British Parliament contemplate a very important reform in the English post office system, by which the postage on letters to any part of the kingdom is to be reduced to one penny, (two cents.) During a late investigation before a committee of parliament, hosts of professional, literary, commercial, naval and military gentlemen were examined as to the political and financial advantage of the scheme, who were unanimous in its favor. Several wealthy merchants of Leeds offered to give security that the present revenue derived from the post office in that town should not be diminished, if the experiment was made for one year. Clergymen were of opinion that the moral effect would be highly beneficial, in binding distant members of families together, by the frequent interchange of thoughts and sentiments which the cheap system would give rise to. For the better carrying out this reform, it is proposed that a peculiar envelope formed of thin paper, interwoven with colored silk fibres, shall be stamped by the government, and kept for sale by postmasters and others, and that no letters shall be forwarded from any post office unless enclosed in one of these "franks." The envelopes are to be sold for the price of postage, and thus payment of the postage will always be made in advance, which will greatly diminish the labor of post masters and their subordinates. Strong hopes are entertained that the project will be carried into effect.  
A man seeing in the street *des Petis Peres*, an old woman, who drove some asses, said, "adieu, mother of asses." "Adieu, adieu, my son," answered she. The man felt his ears grow as he walked along.  
**DETRAVITY.**—If we did not first take great pains to corrupt our nature, our nature would never corrupt us.

**From the Emancipator, July 20.**  
**THE HON. HENRY CLAY.**  
We cheerfully give place to "H. G." a very intelligent and candid friend of Mr. Clay, in this city, who communicates a statement of Mr. Clay's early opinions on the subject of slavery. As one of the great orators and statesmen of the nation, we duly honor Mr. Clay. But when his friends bring him forward as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, it is our duty as citizens, and especially as abolitionists, to examine his relation to the GREAT QUESTION, whose importance now overshadows all others. We are seeking, and confidently expect to witness, the voluntary and entire abandonment of slavery throughout this beloved republic. In this view, it does not become us to overlook the following FACTS respecting Mr. Clay:  
1. He is a slave-holder, and has never emancipated any of his slaves, or intimated any intention of doing so.  
2. He is one of the founders, and the actual President of the American Colonization Society—which was formed and has ever been controlled, by slave-holders, avowedly for the benefit of slavery, by the removal of the free negroes, although its managers have allowed, and do still allow, it to be pushed into favor at the North as a means of exterminating slavery.  
3. He is the reputed and acknowledged author of the "Missouri Compromise," in 1820, by which the spirit of liberty was broken down, and the nation beguiled into complete subservency to slavery. In his speech on that subject he treated with contempt the laboring classes of freemen, called them "white slaves" and contrasted their situation with that of "black slaves" and pronounced the condition of the latter to be far superior, and spoke with abhorrence of our wives and daughters being obliged to perform labors which he was pleased to call "servile." There is no evidence within our knowledge that he has altered his views respecting the social rank of those who labor with their hands.  
4. He is the author of the project for the acquisition of Texas, having made the first motion on the subject in the House of Representatives, on the 3rd of April, 1820. And there is no reason to suppose he has ever abandoned the project. The zeal of the southern papers in his interest forbids a doubt on the subject.  
5. He is irrevocably and in principle opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Florida. His resolutions offered in the Senate as an amendment to Mr. Calhoun's, virtually charge the petitioners on this subject with a breach of the public faith. In this respect he goes quite beyond even Mr. Van Buren, who rests his pledge to veto a bill for the purpose, solely on existing expediency.  
6. He is on good grounds believed to be opposed to the call of a convention in Kentucky for the amendment of the State Constitution, and principally for fear they will take measures to facilitate the abolition of slavery in the State. All the leading papers of the State in his interest oppose it, and his son as well as his leading friends who were members of the late legislature were strenuously opposed to the bill.  
7. He has openly given his voice for the exclusion of abolitionists from the privileges and sympathies of society. In his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolution, he urged the importance of "keeping the abolitionists separate and distinct from all other classes, standing out in bold and prominent relief, unmixed with the rest of the community, WITHOUT GENERAL SYMPATHY, and exposed to the overwhelming power of the united opinion of all who desire the peace, harmony, and union of our confederacy;" or as the language is understood to mean, exposed to Lynch law.  
Now we have no authority to pledge or control the votes of other abolitionists, but we give it frankly as an obvious inference from the above facts—and it is all the inference we wish to make—that for abolitionists to lend any support to such a candidate will be to renounce their principles and nullify their measures, and that it will be more honorable for abolitionists to allow any other candidate to be elected without their votes, than for them to give their votes, under any circumstances, for Henry Clay. And if the Whig party are in such a predicament that they cannot succeed without securing the votes of the slaveholders of the South and the abolitionists of the North, we can only say, that, as we had no hand in bringing them into the dilemma, we have no wish to interfere with the due exercise of their own best wisdom in regard to the manner in which they shall conduct their own affairs. Only let them pardon us for not being able to see any good reason why THE NORTH should be compelled to make all the sacrifice in the case; especially, when—it is noted—the abolitionists are actuated by principle, and have in their power all the real interests of the country, and even of the South, while the slaveholders have nothing to surrender in the compromise, but their own ignorant and obstinate WILL.  
**QUARRELS OF FRIENDS AND FOES.**—The cool words which fall from love or friendship are like spring snows, which soon melt into glittering dew; those of hate are like the snows of autumn, which announce the cold and storms of winter.  
The love of the marvelous, although sometimes ridiculed, is a disposition inherent only in man, and proclaims his affinity to a high order of beings and loftier scenes than any which this world affords examples of.

**THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.**  
Some ladies have distinguished themselves by declaring against the oppression of women,—which they say exist in our Christian land. They say women are kept in a condition of inferiority to men, and that of right they ought to be equal. We have been thinking the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that the wrong is quite the other way; and rights ought to be divided half and half, and should be for a new division. Not on the ground upon which Miss Grimke goes, that men are not women, or permitted to engage in women's occupations, but because, when the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give it up? If ladies and gentlemen meet on the side walk, who has to turn out? If there are not seats for all the company, who has to stand up? When danger is to face, who has to go forward? If there is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second? Who has always the right hand, and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases, in which on the simple questions of right, every thing is conceded to the women. But there are cases in which the condition of men is still worse. For instance, if on any public occasion, pew at a church, or a seat anywhere, be occupied by men ever so respectable and aged, a smirking little beauty trips along, and presents itself at the top of the seat, and they must all jump up and clear out as if they were shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that when matrimonial engagements are to be made, the whole burden of performing the delicate and often embarrassing part of making proposals, is thrown upon men, while women sit and say "no! no! no!" as long as they like, and never say yes, until they have a mind to. Miss Angelina Grimke Weld, may show a catalogue of equal grievances if she can.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.  
**AN ACT to re-organise the District Courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi.**  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Mississippi shall be, and the same is hereby divided into two districts, in the following manner, to wit: The counties of Noxubee, Winston, Attala, Carroll, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tensas, De Soto, Marshall, Tippah, Tishomingo, Itawamba, Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Yalabusha, Tallahatchie, Panola, Lafayette, Pontotoc, and Chickasaw, in said State, shall compose one district, to be called the Northern district, at the town of Pontotoc, and the residue of the said State, shall hereafter compose the Southern district of Mississippi, and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore at the city of Jackson.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the district court, for the Northern district, held at Pontotoc, in each year, to begin on the first Monday of June and December, and the district judge of the United States, for the State of Mississippi is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in chancery, and all indictments pending in the district court at Jackson, in which the defendant or defendants resided in the Northern district (hereby established) at the time of serving process or the finding of a bill of indictment, shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said Northern district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined, in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court at Jackson, safely to transmit to the clerk of the district court at Pontotoc, the original papers in all cases and prosecutions hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders or other proceedings had therein.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendant, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the district court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the said courts shall appoint a clerk of the district of the Northern district, who shall reside and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said courts said; clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerk of the other district of the State of Mississippi, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a marshal and district attorney shall be appointed in the Northern district of the State aforesaid, having the same duties and liabilities, in all respects, as are now possessed by the marshal and district attorney, respectively, in the State of Mississippi; and the said marshal is hereby required to give the same bonds that other marshals are required to give under the laws of the United States, to be approved of and recorded as now directed by law.  
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the marshal and district attorney for the Northern district, shall have the same salaries, fees and compensation, as are allowed and paid to the other marshal and district

attorney for the State of Mississippi, under the laws of the United States.  
Approved, June 18, 1833.  
**TORY DEMOCRACY.**—We have no where seen a bolder or more faithful sketch of the Democracy of the present administration than the following, by Senator Tallmadge, of New York, in his speech on Mr. Wright's proposition to give to the President unlimited control over the public money:  
"God deliver me from such Democracy! A democracy which concentrates all power in the hands of one man—democracy which subjects the opinions and actions of party followers to his will, and to his will alone—a democracy which makes the great and paramount interests of the country subservient to the low and grovelling pursuits of party—a democracy which permits no action on any question however urgent the necessity may be, without orders from headquarters—a democracy that appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, instead of enlightening their judgments, and relying upon their reason and their patriotism—a democracy which attempts to set up one class of the community against the other, as if their interests were not reciprocal and identical—a democracy which denies to every man the right to think and act for himself on those great questions in which the vital interests of the country are so deeply involved—a democracy which attempts by party drill or party discipline, to subvert the very spirit of the Constitution, to substitute Executive for Legislative power, to subject the will of the Representative to the will of Executive, to compel him to act contrary to his own opinions, against his own judgment, in violation of his own conscience, and in open defiance of the expressed will and wishes of his constituents—a democracy which extends its influence from the General Government to the respective States; which swallows up the reserved rights of the States in the consideration of the central power—a democracy, in short, which establishes in the heart of the country the most perfect despotism under the delusive forms of free institutions.  
Yes, Mr. President, such is the democracy of this federal administration—an administration that has adopted the ultra federalism of "the reign of terror," and now charges upon its former friends, the sins of its own commission. Sir, the people of the United States cannot be deceived by those vain and hollow pretences. Democracy, like monarchy, will be known by its fruits. The bitter fruits of this administration have already ripened sufficiently to indicate the tree on which they grew—and the people have long since tasted enough to enable them, like our first parents, to distinguish between good and evil. Sir, the contest which is waging, is to determine the future character of our Government.  
The following definition of a Loafer is from the New York Mirror:—  
"A loafer, is the personification of philosophy. He has no vanity to be ruffled by the sight of another's success. He has no dignity to maintain, which costs him trouble and money. He finds himself in the world, and he lets it wag, keeping just in that station where he began. He cares not to get higher, and he cannot go lower. Other men pass half their time in little troubles that are beneath the dignity of man. The dandy is annoyed because his coat does not fit. If large he wraps it tighter; if small he squeezes his limbs into it the harder. He has no fashions to study; no fastidious acquaintances to outshine. The law of the loafer is the law of nature."  
Fighting the Indians in Florida, (says the Baltimore Chronicle,) after all, is not so bad a business, at least for the militia. In Mr. Bronson's speech on the increase of the army, he gave the following items as part of a Quarter-Master's certified report of expenses incurred by a corps of Alabama militia in the service of Uncle Sam. Just think of the militia officers fighting the Indians with half-a-dozen Cologne Water and Segars at \$24 a thousand. We consider this bill as one of the queerest curiosities of the day. The Cologne Water, particularly, is something that would have mightily tickled Daniel Boone.  
1 basket Champagne - - - \$28 00  
4 boxes Champagne Cider - - 6.24 00  
1 keg Newark Cider - - - 10 00  
1 bbl. Cognac Brandy, 40 gallons, at \$2 and barrel - - - 81 00  
1 bbl. Malaga Wine, 32 gallons, at \$1.25 - - - 40 00  
6 qr. boxes best Segars, at \$8 - 36 00  
4 box honey dew Tobacco, 64 lbs. at \$1 - - - 64 00  
120 bottles Porter, at 40 cents - 48 00  
1 bbl. Claret Wine - - - 38 00  
4 dozen Cologne Water - - - 3 00  
A genuine Jonathan who had been paying attention to farmer C—'s daughter Sally, invited his dearly beloved to ride to the store with him. They arrived, and after looking at all the pretty things, said Jack, "Mr.—draw me a glass of gin and sweeten it well with molasses." It was done, and Jonathan swallowed it at a draught, then smacking his lips, he turned around and thus addressed his dearly beloved, "I say, Sal, that was pesky good—why don't you buy a glass for yourself?"  
A USEFUL DISCOVERY.—It is said that the difficulty always experienced in removing horses from a building on fire, is overcome by throwing over their backs the saddle or harness which they are accustomed to, when they will be led out with the usual facility. If this be true, it should be known very generally, as many valuable horses are lost by being consumed in burning stables.